

KENTUCKY
JUSTICE & PUBLIC SAFETY CABINET
GRANTS MANAGEMENT BRANCH



2014-2016

Violence Against Women Act
(Services, Training, Officers, Prosecution)

STOP Formula Program
IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

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I. INTRODUCTION

IMPLEMENTING AGENCY

The Kentucky Justice and Public Safety Cabinet, Grants Management Branch, is the state administering agency for Violence Against Women Act STOP grants, and is therefore the agency responsible for this implementation plan.

The Kentucky Justice and Public Safety Cabinet (KYJPSC) is the state entity responsible for criminal justice services, which encompasses law enforcement activities and training; prevention, education and treatment of substance abuse; juvenile treatment and detention; adult incarceration; autopsies, death certifications and toxicology analyses; special investigations; paroling of eligible convicted felons; and long range planning and recommendations on statewide criminal justice reform issues.

The Grants Management Branch (GMB) receives approximately \$15-18 million on an annual basis from various federal grant programs to distribute to state and local criminal justice agencies and not-for-profit service providers.

The Violence Against Women STOP Formula Grant Implementation Plan was completed and approved by the state on: February 7, 2014.

The time period covered by the plan is January 1, 2014, to December 31, 2016. Please see Continuous Planning Activities for additional details regarding the 2014-2016 VAWA STOP Implementation Plan action plan, barriers and timeline. The Implementation Planning Committee met initially to identify priorities and to create an action plan on August 29, 2012, and continued to work together and consult on an interim basis since that time. The implementation plan will be reviewed comprehensively on an annual basis.

ORGANIZATION OF THIS PLAN

This plan is organized into three major sections: Description of the Planning Process, Needs and Context, and Plan Priorities and Approaches.

The Description of the Planning Process will discuss how needs have been identified and prioritized, an overview of the Implementation Planning Committee members, a description of continuous efforts to update the plan throughout the timeline of this plan, and how the state coordinated the VAWA STOP Implementation Plan with the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act, as well as other similar formula grants.

The Needs and Context section provides a brief description of the state's population, demographics, geographical information, and identified underserved populations within Kentucky.

II. DESCRIPTION OF PLANNING PROCESS

GENERAL PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

The Implementation Planning Committee (IPC) for the Kentucky VAWA STOP grant program is a multi-disciplinary advisory body. Information is gathered from members of the IPC for development of this plan and funding priorities (see the Grant Making Strategy section for information about Kentucky's grant-making strategies).

Stakeholders from across Kentucky volunteer to participate, and steps were taken to ensure a diverse group of experts and stakeholders were invited to participate in the 2014-2016 IPC planning process. Non-profit services providers and government agencies were very involved in the planning process (see Table 1 for list of committee members). Careful consideration was taken to ensure that all focus areas of the VAWA STOP grant are represented on the IPC.

Committee members attended two, in person meetings and one conference call, identifying gaps, needs, priorities and strategies of how to best use VAWA funds in Kentucky to respond to identified deficits. For the committee members that were unable to participate in person, the VAWA STOP Administrator met one-on-one to ensure that each stakeholder and discipline is fairly represented in the development of the VAWA STOP Implementation Plan.

Information about statewide needs was gathered for this plan in a variety of ways. The KYJPSC and GMB have been active in several multi-disciplinary planning groups working on issues related to VAWA funding and priorities. The Sexual Assault Response Team Advisory Committee (SART Advisory Committee), chaired by leadership of Kentucky Association of Sexual Assault Programs and Kentucky State Police, has worked toward the enactment of legislation (HB 500, passed by the 2010 Kentucky General Assembly, amended KRS 216B.400) ensuring Kentucky's continued federal compliance with the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2005, 42 U.S.C. 3796gg through 3796gg-5. GMB staff is available to provide technical assistance to the SART Advisory Committee; as well as attending quarterly meetings. The SART Advisory Committee has worked to develop the *Sexual Assault Forensic-Medical Exams Toolkit Compliance Guide: Safe Exams for Victims Without Reporting to Law Enforcement*¹; to train SANE nurses throughout Kentucky on compliance with legislation; and to develop local protocols for storage of collected Kentucky State Police Sexual Assault Evidence Collection Kits that will not be released to law enforcement in cases of non-reporting victims.

GMB staff also serve on the planning committee for, as well as co-sponsor, the *Ending Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence Conference* hosted annually by the Kentucky Domestic Violence Association and Kentucky Association of Sexual Assault Programs; participate in communication with Women of Color Network in partnership with Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) regarding under, un-served populations; and partner with Kentucky Crime Victim Compensation Board, Kentucky Association of Sexual Assault Programs, Kentucky Domestic Violence Association and Western Kentucky University on the state-wide Victim's Assistance Academy. Additional legislative activities are as follows: KAR update to reflect sexual assault exam protocol, KAR update to include HIV prophylaxis costs, and sexual assault

¹ Supported by ARRA VAWA STOP funds under sub-grant number VAWA ARRA-2009-KASAP-00046, awarded by the Office on Violence Against Women, U.S. Department of Justice, through Kentucky Justice and Public Safety Cabinet.

prosecution cannot be conditioned on a victim submitting a polygraph (KRS 69.008). Currently, there is pending legislation on dating violence.

KJPSC GMB representatives have also participated in the strategic planning of recent Safe Harbor legislation. A staff member will continue to participate on the statewide Human Trafficking Advisory Committee as the strategic plan progresses.

MEMBER COLLABORATION

Kentucky Domestic Violence Association (KDVA) , Kentucky Association of Sexual Assault Programs (KASAP) , Kentucky Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC), Legal Aid of the Bluegrass, Kentucky Office of the Attorney General, Kentucky Justice and Public Safety Cabinet's Statistical Analysis Center Coordinator, Louisville Metro Police Department, a Family Court District Judge, University of Louisville School of Justice Administration, University of Kentucky Center of Research on Violence Against Women, University of Kentucky Department of Behavior Science, and Department of Criminal Justice Training (DOCJT) provided information, research, and/or opinions for inclusion in this plan. Steps have been taken to ensure that Kentucky Justice and Public Safety Cabinet (KJPSC) Grants Management Branch (GMB) staff will continue to monitor and evaluate the Implementation Process through December 31, 2016.

The formal membership of the current IPC includes several victim service providers who are asked to represent needs of victims *throughout the state*. Kentucky does not have a dual domestic violence and sexual assault coalition; however, both coalition agencies have a strong representation on the IPC. Input from direct victim service providers, as from representatives of all related disciplines, is sought during in-person meetings of the full IPC, as well as, ad hoc requests for information via telephone or email.

Several sources of information from victim service providers have been provided for assistance in the preparation of this Implementation Plan, and will be used to develop funding priorities during each application cycle, as appropriate.

A full roster of formal membership on the committee can be found in Table 1.

Table 1

Representation	Name	Agency
SA Coalition and representative from underserved populations	MaryLee Underwood	KASAP
DV Coalition	Lisa Gabbard	KDVA
DV Coalition and representative from underserved populations	Isela Arras	KDVA

DV Coalition and representative from underserved populations	Meg Savage	KDVA
Law Enforcement	Carolyn Nunn	Louisville Metro PD
Law Enforcement	Eddie Farrey	DOCJT
Prosecution	Lana Grandon	KY Office of Attorney General
State Courts	Rachel Bingham	AOC
Victim Service Provider	Catherine DeFlorio	Legal Aid of the Bluegrass
Population Specific: Researcher	Carol Jordan	University of KY
Population Specific: Researcher	TK Logan	University of KY
Family Violence and Prevention Services Act	Jeane Keen	KY Cabinet for Health and Family Services
Other, Research Analyst	Marjorie Stanek	KJPSC
Other, GMB Branch Manager	Tanya Dickinson	KJPSC
Other, Internal Policy Analyst, VAWA Administrator	Beth Workman	KJPSC

Documentation of participation included in attachment section (Attachment A), signed forms in order of member listed above.

COLLABORATION WITH TRIBES

The most current data available shows 0.23% of Kentucky's population are American Indian and Alaska Native persons². The National Conference of State Legislatures lists no state- or federally-recognized tribes in Kentucky³. No tribal communities or governments exist within the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and thus input from tribal communities and governments was not part of this implementation planning process.

COORDINATION WITH FAMILY VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND SERVICES ACT; VICTIMS OF CRIME ACT AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES ACT

The Kentucky VAWA STOP Administrator is committed to coordinating with representatives and other Kentucky grant administrators of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act, Victims of Crime Act and section 393A of the Public Health Service Act.

² <http://2010.census.gov/2010census/popmap/ipmtext.php?fl=21>

³ <http://www.ncsl.org/?tabid=13278>

Kentucky receives two Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) formula grants. One of the formula grants directly funds the Kentucky Domestic Violence Association's (KDVA) coalition efforts; the other formula grant is received through the Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services, which then subawards the funds to the domestic violence shelters through KDVA. The objective of FVPSA is to "assist States in its efforts to increase public awareness about, and primary and secondary prevention of family violence, domestic violence, or dating violence; and to assist States in efforts to provide immediate shelter and supportive services for victims of family violence, domestic violence, or dating violence, and their dependents."

Efforts to coordinate with FVPSA representatives and administrators include the domestic violence state coalition's representation and participation on the VAWA STOP Implementation Planning Committee. In addition, the FVPSA Administrator at Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services serves as a Subject Matter Expert during the VAWA and Victims of Crime Act grant reviews.

Kentucky Justice and Public Safety Cabinet receives the VAWA STOP formula grant and the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) formula grant. At least twelve subgrantees receive VAWA STOP and VOCA funding, through competitive grant application processes. The overlap funded agencies are monitored by the VAWA STOP Administrator to ensure collaboration and coordination of efforts.

Coordination and support from academic researchers on the IPC provide key research and information regarding the Rape Prevention Education section of the Public Health Services Act.

DIVERSITY AND IMPLEMENTATION PLANNING

GMB strives to maintain an Implementation Planning Committee that is geographically, culturally, and racially diverse. Activity plan details in Table 2 present the four identified priorities in the 2014-2016 Implementation Plan: training, reaching underserved and un-served populations, incorporating economic justice, and helping survivors through the justice system.

CONTINUOUS PLANNING ACTIVITIES

Table 2

Priorities	Goals	Strategies	Potential Barriers	Timeline
Training	1) Increased accountability of training outcomes	Subgrantees need to submit measurable and meaningful outcomes in application; such as pre and post tests	Subgrantees may need assistance in understanding quantitative data collection and reporting	December 31, 2015

	2) Specialized and cross-field trainings	1) Focus on targeting law enforcement, prosecutors, advocates, judges, probation and parole and multidisciplinary teams	Need subgrantee buy in for Leadership and Conflict Resolution trainings	December 31, 2016
		2) Focus on leadership, team building and conflict resolution		
		3) Addressing responding to stalking, strategies for assessing and addressing domestic violence and sexual assault		
	3) Training Academy	1) An accredited academy for professionals to gain CEUs, etc.	Subgrantees need resources to attend a week long academy	April 30, 2015
		2) Funding for project staff to attend		
Underserved Communities	1) Improving outreach and structure for serving and addressing needs of underserved communities	1) Protocol/best practices for responding to victims from specific underserved communities	Subgrantees may need assistance in understanding protocols and best practices to serve underserved and unserved communities	December 31, 2016
		2) Seek continued training to ensure that staff displays and understands cultural sensitivity when responding to the effects of violence on multi-cultural communities		
	2) Improved responses to individuals of underserved communities	1) Develop and/or improve Language Accessibility/American's with Disabilities Act Accessibility (ADA)	Subgrantees may need assistance in developing tools to serve underserved and unserved communities	December 31, 2016
		2) Conduct ADA audit and/or include ADA compliance plan		
		3) Application scoring preference to applicants with Limited English Proficiency/ADA/U-VISA plans and/or policies		
		4) Lead and/or participate in coalition-building partnerships such as Human Trafficking taskforce, SART, Domestic Violence coordinated councils, and/or elder abuse councils		
Economic Justice	1) Increase access to economic relief	1) Educate project staff, refer and accept referrals for economic justice opportunities	Subgrantees may need assistance	December 31, 2016

		2) Limit victim appearance required by court hearings	accessing economic justice opportunities	
		3) Develop protocols to increase number of child support orders entered in DVO hearing		
	2) Increase accountability and economic justice documentation by law enforcement and inclusion of documentation during prosecution	1) Coalition-building partnerships between law enforcement, prosecution, and advocates	New law enforcement buy in to collaborate with economic justice collaborators	December 31, 2016
		2) Enhance efforts to ensure victim restitution		
	3) Build in capacity and wealth-building in VAWA related activities	1) Increase economic justice involvement by VAWA funded advocates	Subgrantees may need assistance fostering economic justice collaborations	December 31, 2016
		2) Justice Cabinet work with KY Domestic Violence Assoc. to create economic justice tip sheet for VAWA STOP subgrantees		
		3) Court advocates make victim referrals to agencies for financial education and job retention training		
Justice System	1) Increase communication and access between law enforcement, prosecution, advocates, judges, probation and parole and multi-disciplinary teams	Participate in coalition-building partnerships/multi-disciplinary task forces	Subgrantees may need assistance identifying and partnering with allies	December 31, 2016
	2) Improve law enforcement involvement and response	1) More training for field officers and supervisors	Available funding identified as a barrier	December 31, 2016
		2) Focus on developing and/or updating SOPs for DV, SA, HT, stalking and dating violence		
	3) Increased legal representation is needed for victims of	1) Develop policies for screening for civil legal issues relating to DV, SA, HT, stalking and dating violence	Available funding limited for legal aid assistance	December 31, 2016

	domestic violence and sexual assault	2) Once victims have been identified, prioritize for civil legal representation of DV, SA, HT, stalking and dating violence victims' civil, legal needs		
	4) Increase support and empowerment for women involved with the justice system	1) Coalition-building partnerships and enhancing collaborations between law enforcement, prosecution, advocates, judges, probation and parole and multidisciplinary teams, i.e. ensuring that the victims have a voice in the Justice System	Subgrantees may need assistance identifying and partnering with allies	December 31, 2016

III. NEEDS AND CONTEXT

DEMOGRAPHICS and GEOGRAPHY

Implementation Planning Committee Members identified areas of un-served, underserved and inadequately served populations. These identified target populations include: race, ethnicity, age, socioeconomic status, persons with disabilities, and immigration status.

According to the 2010 census data, the Commonwealth of Kentucky was home to 4,339,367 residents, 50.8% of which are female. Of the total population, 87.8% are White, 7.8% are Black, and 3.1% identify as persons of Hispanic or Latino origin⁴. U.S. Census data suggests that the Hispanic/Latino population is increasing; in 2010, 132,836 identified as being of Hispanic/Latino ethnicity. The shift in the demographic data has been considered in this Implementation Plan.

Information in this section provides the demographic distribution within Kentucky. The implementation Plan takes race and ethnicity distribution into serious consideration, as this is one of the Implementation Plan priority areas. Area Development Districts (see map 2) with diverse race and ethnic populations will focus on objective strategies to increase services to underserved, un-served, and inadequately served populations.

Additional 2010 U.S. Census data states that 18.9% of Kentuckians live in poverty, as compared to 15.3% of the United States population⁵. Twenty-one percent of women in Kentucky are living in poverty⁶. Persons with disabilities are an underserved population according to the Office of Violence Against Women. In Kentucky, around 19% of persons have one or more disabilities⁷.

The map below presents the percentage of Kentucky population living in poverty by county. This map was created using 2010 U.S. Census data.

⁴ Adapted from U.S. Census Bureau: State and County QuickFacts: <http://2010.census.gov/2010census/popmap/ipmtext.php?fl=21>

⁵ Adapted from Kentucky State Data Center: <http://ksdc.louisville.edu/lincome.htm>

⁶ Adapted from Spotlight on Poverty and Opportunity: <http://www.spotlightonpoverty.org/map-detail.aspx?state=Kentucky>

⁷ Adapted from Disabled World: <http://www.disabled-world.com/news/america/kentucky/>

Map 1:

Percentage of Population Living in Poverty



For economic planning and other purposes, Kentucky is divided into 15 Area Development Districts (ADD). Each ADD is composed of multiple counties, ranging from about 7-15 counties. The ADDs in Kentucky are displayed on the map below. Each ADD contains a state-designated Domestic Violence Program and Rape Crisis Center (see Table 4 for a full listing by ADD). Each of these centers is also a member of the state sexual assault or domestic violence coalition (or both), Kentucky Association of Sexual Assault Programs and Kentucky Domestic Violence Association, respectively.

Map: 2

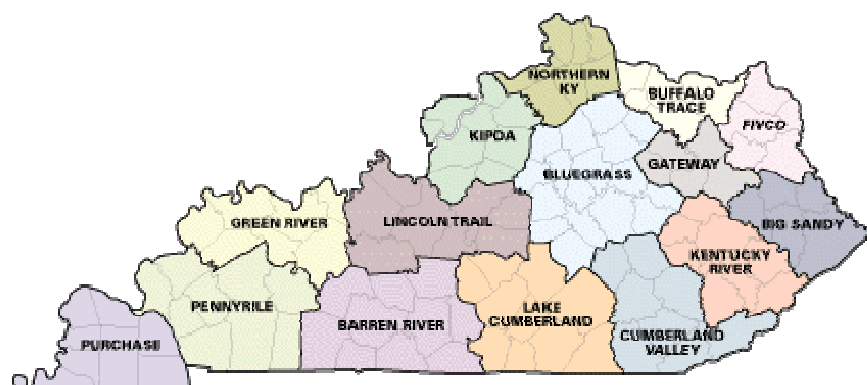


Table 3:

Area Development District	Domestic Violence Program	Rape Crisis Program
Northern Kentucky	Women's Crisis Center	Women's Crisis Center
Buffalo Trace	Women's Crisis Center	Women's Crisis Center
FIVCO	Safe Harbor	Pathways, Inc.
Big Sandy	Big Sandy Family Abuse Center	Mountain Comprehensive Care
Kentucky River	LKLP Safe House	Kentucky River Community Care
Gateway	DOVES of Gateway	Pathways, Inc.
Cumberland Valley	Family Life Abuse Center	Cumberland River Comprehensive Care
Lake Cumberland	Bethany House Abuse Center	Adanta Regional Victim Services Program
Barren River	Barren River Area Safe Space	Hope Harbor
Pennyryle	Sanctuary, Inc.	Sanctuary, Inc.
Purchase	Merryman House	Purchase Area Rape Crisis Center
Green River	OASIS, Inc.	New Beginnings
Lincoln Trail	Springhaven	Advocacy and Support Center
KIPDA	Center for Women and Families	Center for Women and Families
Bluegrass	Bluegrass Domestic Violence Program	Bluegrass Rape Crisis Center

VICTIMIZATION RATES AND STATISTICS IN KENTUCKY

Sexual Violence

According to the Kentucky State Police *2011 Crime in Kentucky Annual Report*, 8,033 forcible sex offenses were reported in Kentucky. Of these offenses, 45% were forcible fondling, 31% were forcible rape, and 24% were forcible sodomy⁸. The definition of forcible sexual offense,

⁸ Kentucky State Police 2011 Crime in Kentucky Annual Report

according to the U.S. Department of Justice, is any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will or not forcibly or against the person's will in instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent. Through caparison data analysis from the Kentucky State Police *2011 Crime in Kentucky Annual Report*, twelve of the fifteen area development districts have at least one county reporting high incidence of forcible sex offenses per capita.

Victims of sexual crimes appear somewhat reluctant to report to law enforcement in Kentucky. In the *Criminal Victimization Experiences* study, women were more likely than men to have reported a sexual offense committed against them to police in the previous 12 month period, although reporting rates for both men and women are low. 25% of women report forced sexual intercourse and only 6.3% report any unwanted sexual activity such as touching, grabbing, kissing, fondling, etc., (KSP, 2011). For either type of crime, 0% of men reported to police. In their lifetime, only 10% of men and 12% of women had reported forced or attempted forced sexual intercourse. A vast majority chose not to report to police.⁹

Domestic Violence

The definition of domestic violence, according to Kentucky law, includes any of the following crimes when committed by one family member/partner against another: homicide, kidnapping, sex offenses, stalking, assault, and terroristic threatening.¹⁰ This makes the prevalence of domestic violence in Kentucky more difficult to determine than for rape and sex offenses, because arrest information on domestic violence crimes is unclear.

Information about protective order requests and issuance, reports of domestic violence among spouses to Adult Protective Services, and requests for services from Kentucky domestic violence programs give an idea of domestic violence rates in Kentucky. Kentucky law mandates that domestic violence protective orders be entered into the Law Information Network of Kentucky (LINK) system. Officers have access to existing and status of protective orders through the LINK system. For fiscal year 2011 (July 1, 2010-June 30, 2011) 20,268 Emergency Temporary Orders were served and 9,216 Emergency Protective Orders were served. In fiscal year 2010 (July 1, 2009-June 30, 2010) 25,571 Emergency Temporary Orders were served and 10,843 Emergency Protective Orders were served. The data reflects an 18.99% decrease; access to and support of Emergency Orders leads to a decrease of need over time.

The 1976 Kentucky General Assembly enacted KRS 209, the Adult Protection Act, which mandates reporting any known or suspected cases of adult abuse, neglect or exploitation to the Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Division of Protection and Permanency, Department for Community Based Services (DCBS). DCBS protective and support services are provided to adult victims upon request. In 1978 the statute was expanded to include the mandatory reporting and delivery of voluntary protective services to victims of spouse abuse. Law enforcement agencies continue to serve as the primary reporting source to DCBS and often work together in responding to violent families. 19,752 domestic violence¹¹ allegations were investigated in

⁹ Criminal Victimization Experiences, Fear of Crime, Perceptions of Risk, and Opinion of Criminal Justice Agents among a Sample of Kentucky Residents – 2008. Available at: <http://justice.ky.gov/NR/rdonlyres/15878C81-10EF-443A-B3C3-FD386219B5A1/203501/2008KYVictimizationStudy.pdf>

¹⁰ Kentucky State Police 2011 Crime in Kentucky Annual Report

¹¹ Involving spouse, ex-spouse, and partner

Fiscal Year 2011, representing 57.6% of the total adult protection allegations and a 2.7% decrease in allegations from Fiscal Year 2010.

A final indication of the domestic violence rates in Kentucky is the 27,956 domestic violence related crisis calls received by Kentucky Domestic Violence Association member programs in Fiscal Year 2011.¹²

IV. PLAN PRIORITIES AND APPROACHES

A. IDENTIFIED GOALS

The 2014-2016 VAWA Implementation Plan is comprised of four priority areas. Each priority area includes a list of several goals. Strategies are included to meet the goals listed within the plan. Table 4 provides a description of the approved 2014-2016 VAWA STOP Implementation Plan Action Plan, which includes the four priority areas, goals and strategies.

Table 4: Description of Project Priorities, Goals, and Strategies

Priorities	Goals	Strategies
Training	1) Increased accountability of training outcomes	Subgrantees need to submit measurable and meaningful outcomes in application; such as pre and post tests
	2) Specialized and cross-field trainings	1) Focus on targeting law enforcement, prosecutors, advocates, judges, probation and parole and multidisciplinary teams
		2) Focus on leadership, team building and conflict resolution
		3) Addressing responding to stalking, strategies for assessing and addressing domestic violence and sexual assault
	3) Training Academy	1) An accredited academy for professionals to gain CEUs, etc.
		2) Funding for project staff to attend
Underserved Communities	1) Improving outreach and structure for serving and addressing needs of underserved communities	1) Protocol/best practices for responding to victims from specific underserved communities
		2) Seek continued training to ensure that staff displays and understands cultural sensitivity when responding to the effects of violence on multi-cultural communities
	2) Improved responses to individuals of underserved communities	1) Develop and/or improve Language Accessibility /ADA Accessibility

¹² Kentucky State Police 2009 Crime in Kentucky Annual Report

		2) Conduct ADA audit and/or include ADA compliance plan
		3) Application scoring preference to applicants with LEP/ADA/U-VISA plans and/or policies
		4) Lead and/or participate in coalition-building partnerships such as HT taskforce, SART, DV coordinated councils, and/or elder abuse councils
Economic Justice	1) Increase access to economic relief	1) Educate project staff, refer and accept referrals for economic justice opportunities
		2) Limit victim appearance required by court hearings
		3) Develop protocols to increase number of child support orders entered in DVO hearing
	2) Increase accountability and economic justice documentation by law enforcement and inclusion of documentation during prosecution	1) Coalition-building partnerships between law enforcement, prosecution, and advocates
		2) Enhance efforts to ensure victim restitution
		1) Increase economic justice involvement by VAWA funded advocates
		2) Justice Cabinet work with KDVA to create economic justice tip sheet for VAWA STOP subgrantees
	3) Build in capacity and wealth-building in VAWA related activities	3) Court advocates make victim referrals to agencies for financial education and job retention training
Justice System	1) Increase communication and access between law enforcement, prosecution, advocates, judges, probation and parole and multi-disciplinary teams	Participate in coalition-building partnerships/multi-disciplinary task forces
	2) Improve law enforcement involvement and response	1) More training for field officers and supervisors
		2) Focus on developing and/or updating SOPs for DV, SA, HT, stalking and dating violence
	3) Increased legal representation is needed for victims of domestic violence and sexual assault	1) Develop policies for screening for legal issues relating to DV, SA, HT, stalking and dating violence
		2) Once victims have been identified, prioritize for representation of DV, SA, HT, stalking and dating violence

	4) Increase support and empowerment for women involved with the justice system	1) Coalition-building partnerships and enhancing collaborations between law enforcement, prosecution, advocates, judges, probation and parole and multidisciplinary teams
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Goals and Objectives to Reduce Domestic Violence-Related Homicides

The second goal in the training priority area, detailed in Table 4, is to provide specialized and cross-field trainings. The Kentucky's Department of Criminal Justice Training (DOCJT) provides accredited training to law enforcement officers, and collaborates with several organizations to help train advocates, and community stakeholders in Kentucky. Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault trainings offered by DOCJT will list a reduction of domestic violence-related homicides as an objective of trainings offered through VAWA funding.

B. PRIORITY FUNDING AREAS

Kentucky's goals and strategies are outlined in Part A of this section. Generally, GMB has awarded, and intends to continue awarding projects that:

- provide victim services **through state-designated domestic violence or rape crisis programs and regional legal aid providers;**
- **fund specialized units of law enforcement and prosecution** to address violence against women through appropriate criminal prosecution or civil protection orders; and
- **provide training and technical assistance** for law enforcement, prosecution, courts, and victim service providers to ensure responses to violence against women statewide are best-practice, sensitive to victims' needs, and hold perpetrators accountable.

Kentucky aims to provide funding to a diverse array of multi-disciplinary agencies vested to provide service (direct and in-direct) to victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, human trafficking, stalking and dating violence. Typical agencies funded through VAWA STOP dollars are legal aid offices, domestic violence shelters, sexual assault programs, SANE organizations, prosecutor offices, law enforcement agencies and administrative offices with missions to end violence against women.

Funds will be distributed across law enforcement, prosecution, courts, victim services, and discretionary allocation categories as follows:

Law enforcement: at least 25%

Prosecution: at least 25%

Victim Services: at least 30%

Courts: at least 5%

Discretionary funds (15% of total allocation) will be used for multi-disciplinary projects that do not fit into another category, and to supplement other project categories where allocated funds are not sufficient to both ensure continuity of services and an increasing shift towards

geographically equitable distribution of funds. The Kentucky Association of Sexual Assault Programs is a recipient of VAWA discretionary funds; with VAWA STOP funds, KASAP plans to serve victims of sexual violence in detention centers. This agency has signed memorandum of agreements with the prison, jail and juvenile detainment centers to provide needed services in line with the Prison Rape Elimination Act.

Letters of Support are provided in attachment section, as Attachment B.

The Kentucky Justice and Public Safety Cabinet is dedicated to ensuring that at least 20% of the VAWA STOP formula funding is set aside for sexual assault specific projects. In 2012 the cabinet received \$1,991,550 in STOP funds to combat violence against women. Of the total amount, \$455,327, or 22%, was subawarded to sexual assault specific programs and projects. The KJPSC continues to ensure that at least 20% of STOP funds are set aside for sexual assault specific projects.

C. GRANT MAKING STRATEGY

Funding Decisions. Kentucky VAWA STOP subrecipient funding decisions are made based on a various considerations and funder's reasonability ability. Variables to funding include grant application considerations, subject matter expert grant application review process, geographical size and need based on victim data, geographical area district funding, demographic distribution, equitable rural fund distribution, and a focus on subrecipient coordination and collaboration grant projects. Other funding decisions are made based on stipulations listed in the below written paragraphs.

Using demographic data from the 2014-2016 Implementation Plan, the Kentucky Justice and Public Safety Cabinet will fund programs of varying geographical size with the greatest showing of need based on the availability of existing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking programs in the population and geographical area to be served in relation to the availability of such programs in other such population and geographical areas.

The number of subawards are based on the number of fundable applications submitted to the Kentucky Justice and Public Safety Cabinet as well as an applicant's ability to demonstrate need.

Funding decisions consider equitable distribution between nonurban and rural areas.

The Justice and Public Safety Cabinet is committed to recognizing and responding to the needs of underserved populations to ensure that monies are set aside to fund culturally specific services and activities for underserved populations are distributed equitably among those populations.

Application. Applications may be obtained from the Grants Management Branch's website, www.justice.ky.gov/departments/gmb. The eGMS system provides access to an application form, program and financial guidelines and other pertinent information needed to prepare the application.

The state ensures that subgrantees will verify through documentation submitted with the application that each applicant consulted with victim service providers during the course of developing the grant application in order to ensure that the proposed activities are designed to promote safety, confidentiality, and economic independence of victims.

Application Procedure. Applications for each program must be submitted via Grants Management Branch's electronic grants management system within the required time frame. VAWA STOP applications are generally available from September through mid-October, for a 6 week period.

Application Content. In order for an application to be accepted by the Grants Management Branch as complete, the following material/information must be included:

- Completed agency and program overview information;
- Statement of the problem, goals and objectives, project narrative, performance indicators and prior project outcomes;
- Copy of the last completed audit of the applicant agency (including any OMB Circular A-133 information), if applicable;
- Detailed project and budget narratives;
- Equal Employment Opportunity Certification;
- Debarment and Suspension Certification - (Subrecipients are not allowed to sub-contract with any party which is debarred or suspended from participation in state or federal assistance programs);
- Lobbying Certification;
- Letters of support demonstrating collaboration with other service providers in implementing proposed project;
- Drug-Free Workplace Certification - (Subrecipients are not required to submit a drug-free workplace certification; however, the Kentucky Justice and Public Safety Cabinet highly recommends that all applicants have a drug-free workplace plan in place.); and
- Limited English Proficiency service provision plan (LEP Plan) – (Applicants are required to submit certification that services will be provided to Limited English Proficient individuals, with necessary accommodations (e.g. interpretation services, translation), and a plan for ensuring compliance.

Application Review Process. When a completed application has been submitted, it undergoes programmatic and financial review. Applications are reviewed by appropriate GMB staff and also by an independent review committee of subject matter experts using a rubric with review criteria and assigned point values specific to the program. Subject matter experts are used to ensure that application proposed activities are designed to promote safety, confidentiality, and economic independence of victims.

Programmatic review of each application also considers the following:

- Eligibility of applicant;
- Eligibility of the project design;
- Eligibility of the program area;

- Conformity to program strategy;
- Extent of need for the project/program;
- Measurable goals and objectives;
- The plan of operation;
- Qualifications of key personnel;
- Willingness to coordinate with community agencies;
- Prior-year funding;
- Evaluation plan; and
- Assessment of previous project results.

Financial review of each application considers the following:

- For federal grants, allowability in accordance with the current Financial Guide, Office of Justice Programs (<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/financialguide>), Office of Violence Against Women Financial Guide, Office of Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities (<http://ed.gov/policy/fund/reg/edgarReg/edgar.html>) Post Award Requirements, and others as applicable;
- Allowability under the program area;
- Allowability in accordance with Kentucky statutes and regulations;
- Sufficiency and allowability of match;
- Budget and cost effectiveness;
- Adequacy of resources;
- Evidence of financial stability;
- Past performance regarding timely submission and accuracy of reports;
- Deobligation of funds in previous funding years; and
- Whether the agency has met the OMB circular A-133 audit requirements when required, as well as the consideration of other factors including, but not limited to those outlined in 28 CFR Part 66, where applicable.

Following the initial review and scoring of the application, GMB may request additional information or explanation from the applicant in order to complete the review of the application. Notification may be in the form of a system-generated message, written letter, email, or telephone call. Failure to respond in the time frame specified may result in the application not being further considered for funding during that application period. Responses to requests for follow-up information will be used to determine additional scoring consideration to justify the minimum required for funding.

An averaged score is determined from each reviewer's results, based on the measured criteria. Applications receiving an initial score of less than 65 (on a 100 point scale) will not be contacted for follow-up information; applications receiving a final score of less than 70 (on 100 point scale) will not be funded. Upon conclusion of the application process, applicants may request copies of their scores and summarized reviewer comments. Such requests should be sent, in writing, to GMB.

Upon final review of the application, GMB shall recommend one of the following actions:

- Rejection of the application;
- Approval of the application; or
- Approval of the application with modifications or additional special conditions.

Recommendation by GMB shall be made to the Secretary of the Kentucky Justice and Public Safety Cabinet. Final approval of all grant applications rests with the Secretary and/or the Governor of the Commonwealth, who will provide GMB with approval to proceed with final funding decisions and actions.

Application Approval. The application is considered an approved grant upon the signing of an Award Letter and Statement of Action Grant Award by the Secretary of the Cabinet or his/her designee, and return receipt of the Statement of Action Grant Award by the grantee's Authorized Representative (e.g.; Chief Executive Officer).

The standard award period for VAWA STOP grants is one year, from January 1-December 31. Subrecipients are required to submit quarterly progress and financial reports for the grant manager and financial analyst to review. A final annual Muskie Report is required to be submitted 30 days after the subrecipient grant close out. The VAWA STOP timeline is include in table 5 below.

Table 5:

January	1	State award period for subrecipients begins
January	15	Quarter 4 progress reports due from previous award
January	31	VAWA subrecipients annual reports due
March		Begin site monitoring visits (March, April, May, June)
March	31	First quarter ends
April	15	Quarter 1 progress reports due
June	30	Second quarter ends
July	15	Quarter 2 progress reports due
September	1	Subrecipient solicitation is released
September	30	Third quarter ends
October	15	Quarter 3 progress reports are due
October	15	VAWA state grant applications are due
December	1	Sub-award recommendations
December	31	End of award period, fourth quarter ends

Quarters	
1st	1/1 to 3/31
2nd	4/1 to 6/30
3rd	7/1 to 9/30
4th	10/1 to 12/31

GEOGRAPHICALLY EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION

The Kentucky Justice and Public Safety Cabinet, Grants Management Branch (GMB) runs a competitive application process, during which an applicant defines the problem to be addressed, including the size and scope of the problem in their area using the most current population and crime data available. Applicants are asked to describe what other services are available to victims in their area or jurisdiction, and why those services are inadequate to meet the needs of victims. This information is used to help make a determination if, or what level of, funding should be awarded to an applicant.

The GMB retains discretion to approve, adjust, or deny an award based on a number of factors, including helping promote federal funding priorities, such as ensuring geographically equitable distribution of VAWA funds.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Technical assistance is provided to subgrantees and potential applicants in a variety of ways. Potential applicants may request technical assistance on development of their problem statement, goals objectives and performance measures, project activities, budget, or use of the online application before a press release is issued announcing the availability of applications. As well, applicants may obtain a summary of grant reviewer comments after award decisions are made to improve future applications.

GMB seeks ways to provide ongoing training to subgrantees on proper grants management. GMB staff continues to be available for various conference presentations, awardee meetings to address specific grant management issues, and training/workshop/conference partners, as needed.

D. UNDERSERVED POPULATIONS

Kentucky approaches its responsibility to prioritize services to underserved, unserved and inadequately served populations in a multi-pronged approach. Underserved populations as defined by VAWA 2013 “means populations who face barriers in accessing and using victim services, and includes populations underserved because of geographical locations, religion, sexual orientation, gender identity, underserved racial and ethnic populations, populations underserved because of special needs, and other populations determined to be underserved by the Attorney General or by the Secretary of Health and Human Services, as appropriate.¹³” The list below includes the identified underserved populations as discussed and approved by the Implementation Planning Committee; this is not an all inclusive list.

VAWA Implementation Planning Committee participants identified the following populations as being unserved and/or underserved in Kentucky by VAWA STOP funds:

- Persons with one or more disabilities;
- Documented and undocumented immigrants;
- Victims of sex labor trafficking;
- Victimized women in college or universities;

¹³ S.47: Violence Against Women Act of 2013, 113th Congress, 2013-2015. Text as of March 19, 2-13 (Passed Congress Enrolled Bill).

- LGBTQI victims; and
- Victimized elders

Most basically, each electronic application “packet” for VAWA grant funds contains a set of Guidelines and Instructions, updated yearly, that include an overview of federal and state VAWA STOP priorities, program and financial guidelines, and application instructions. These guidelines contain the standard list of federal priorities, which include providing culturally specific services and services benefiting underserved populations. As well, to specifically better reach undocumented immigrant populations, GMB has a requirement that each application must include an “LEP” plan, which should outline the applicant agency’s commitment to and plan for provision of services to all victims in their primary language. The state will set aside 10% of VAWA STOP funds to ensure equitable distribution to culturally specific organizations as well as special considerations taken for application projects that address underserved populations.

Two current Kentucky VAWA STOP subreipients meet the VAWA 2013 definition for culturally specific community based organizations. Brenda Cowan Coalition in Lexington, KY receives funding to provide legal services and support to Hispanic victims in the central Kentucky area. Catholic Charities in Louisville, KY receives funding for two VAWA projects. One project specifically focuses on providing legal services and support to an ethnically diverse population of victims with non-citizen status. Another project provides support and services to undocumented and documented human trafficking victims.

The current composition of the IPC ensures representation of these groups is present during discussions of state-wide funding needs and trends. The state domestic violence and sexual assault coalitions both represent programs in Eastern Kentucky, and have been instrumental in identifying increased demand for services among sex trafficking victims in recent years. The Kentucky Domestic Violence Association (the state domestic violence coalition) additionally sends a representative of its Battered Immigrant Women Project to serve on the committee.

Award decisions for January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2013 have been approved. The following are current VAWA subgrantees: Adanta Group Regional Victim Services Program, Administrative Office of the Courts, Appalachian Research and Defense Fund of Kentucky, Barren River Area Safe Space, Bethany House Spousal Abuse Shelter, Bluegrass Domestic Violence Program, Bourbon County, Attorney’s Office, Brenda Cowan Coalition, Catholic Charities, Christian County Attorney’s Office, Chrysalis House, Crime Victim’s Assistance, Cumberland Trace Legal Services, Fayette County Sheriff’s Office, Fleming County Sheriff’s Office, Garrard County Attorney’s Office, Green River Regional Rape Victim Services, Hope Harbor, Jefferson County Attorney’s Office, Kentucky Association of Sexual Assault Programs, Kentucky State Police, Kentucky Domestic Violence Association, Legal Aid of the Bluegrass, Legal Aid Society, Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government-SANE Project, Louisville Metro Police Department, McCracken County Attorney’s Office, Morehead State University-SANE Project, Nicholas County Attorney’s Office, Kentucky Office of Attorney General, Pulaski County Attorney’s Office, Purchase Area Sexual Assault Center, Rowan County Sheriff’s Office, Safe harbor, Sanctuary, SpringHaven, Center for Women and Families, Williamsburg Police Department, Women’s Crisis Center Buffalo Trace and Women’s Crisis Center Northern Kentucky.

E. BARRIERS TO IMPLEMENTATION

Under existing policies, procedures, and practices, new projects are often not possible unless significant increases in federal awards occur in a given year. Thus, awarding grant funding to agencies with new projects is sporadic. GMB is committed to balancing continuity of services available throughout the Commonwealth while remaining committed to VAWA STOP's priority of innovation and geographically equitable distribution of funds.

Access to other states' implementation plans may assist us in generating ideas for how other states best utilize limited resources, while progressively achieving federal funding priorities.

F. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

MONITORING POLICY

Desk Monitoring: This includes a review of the financial and program reports submitted by the recipient/subrecipient on a quarterly and/or monthly basis. Questions and concerns identified by GMB staff may result in requests for additional information, corrections on program or financial reports, or the exclusion of items not reflected in the approved budget. Additional back-up documentation may be requested to support program and financial reports at GMB's discretion. It is the responsibility of the recipient/subrecipient to provide requested information and corrections on a timely basis, or risk delayed payments or other consequences. Every recipient/subrecipient will receive at a minimum one comprehensive financial desk monitoring per annual grant award (encompassing at least two months, if submitting monthly financial reports). At GMB's discretion, additional desk monitoring may be conducted if circumstances warrant. A full financial desk monitoring will include submission of all supporting financial documentation (e.g., timesheets, receipts, inventory reports) corresponding to all expenses claimed for the period.

On-Site Monitoring: Grants Management Branch conducts financial and program on-site monitoring on a periodic and as needed basis. Every recipient/subrecipient will receive an on-site visit no less often than every three years, although different grant programs may maintain different schedules. Certain recipients/subrecipients may receive more frequent visits if circumstances warrant.

Financial monitoring will include, but not be limited to, comparison of recipient/subrecipient financial reports with general ledgers to determine that claimed expenses have been charged to the proper accounts and that proper documentation exists to support claims for personnel, travel, etc., and that equipment, if purchased, has been inventoried and is being used for the stated purpose. Additionally, the agency's overall financial internal controls and policies and procedures may be reviewed and recommendations made if appropriate or necessary. Recipients/subrecipients receiving annual awards less than minimum thresholds established per grant program may not be subject to on-site financial monitoring only.

Program monitoring will include, but not be limited to, discussion concerning the program operation, any problems or concerns associated with the program, and verification of information

reported on the program monthly/quarterly reports. Programs providing direct client services are subject to client file review, and should maintain appropriate releases of information to allow same.

A written report is completed for all formal site visits, and placed in the recipient/subrecipient's GMB file. Additionally, results of the monitoring visit are shared with the recipient/subrecipient, with deficiencies and recommendations. Follow-up is required and provided as necessary.

EVALUATION POLICY

It is the goal of the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet to ensure all grant monies disbursed to state and local agencies and not-for profits have been allocated and spent properly, based on guidelines set forth by the Cabinet and funding source.

Any program that has received funding from the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet may be subject to a performance review by GMB staff. Program evaluation may include, but not be limited to: discussion concerning the program operation; discussion of set measurable outcome goals implemented along with the grant; and quantifiable results, showing justification for receiving future grant monies.

All grant programs in the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet will incorporate program evaluation components into their application guidelines.